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A

HISTORY,

OF THE

TOWNS

OF

HADDAM AND EAST-HADDAM.

BY DAVID D. FIELD, A. M.
PASTOR OF THE CHURCH IN HADDAM.

MIDDLETOWN:
PRINTED BY LOOMIS AND RICHARDS.
1814.

200 COPIES REPRINTED FOR
CHARLES L. WOODWARD,
NEW YORK, 1892.

J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Esq.
with kind regards of
Chas. L. Woodward

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THE facts generally, which are detailed in the following pages, cannot be expected to interest any, except the inhabitants of Haddam and East-Haddam, and their particular friends and acquaintance. For these they are intended, and should they contribute to their benefit, the labors of compilation will be amply rewarded. In such a multitude of facts, it will not be wonderful if some inaccuracies should be discovered—all that the author can say is, that he has taken much pains to be correct, and has used the best helps in his power. To those who have assisted him in collecting facts, or have forwarded the publication of the work; he improves this opportunity of rendering his warmest acknowledgements.

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A

HISTORY, &c.

PERSECUTED for their religious tenets in their own country, the Puritans at length sought an asylum in the American wilderness. In the year 1620, a part of the church and congregation under the venerable John Robinson arrived at Plymouth, and began the settlement of the old colony of that name. In 1629, a company arrived under Mr. John Endicott and settled Salem and Charlestown. The year following several other towns were settled in Massachusetts. In 1635 and 6 people removed from Dorchester, Watertown, and Newtown in Massachusetts, and planted themselves in Wethersfield, Hartford, and Windsor on Connecticut river; which places then included the present towns of Glastenbury, East-Hartford, and East-Windsor. The Inhabitants of these towns soon agreed upon a constitution of civil government for themselves, and such as should be afterwards joined to them. This was the beginning of the government of Connecticut. About the time of the settlement of the above towns, a fort was erected at Saybrook under Gov. John Winthrop, and a settlement begun there. This town originally included Killingworth and most of the town of Lyme, and was a distinct government from Connecticut until 1644. Seven years after this, a few families settled at Mattebeseck, and in 1653 the place was incorporated by the General Court of Connecticut, and called Middletown. This town then included Chatham.

The lands between Middletown and Saybrook, were called lands at Thirty-miles-island, from the island north of the centre of the tract in Connecticut river, which was thought to be thirty miles

from its mouth, or perhaps from the bar. These lands were owned and inhabited by Indians, excepting Twenty-miles island, now Lord's island, and some lands on the adjacent banks of the river eastward, to which Capt. John Cullick had acquired a title. This title was afterwards alienated to the grandfather of Col. Jabez Chapman.

The Indians were numerous. A large tribe inhabited East-Haddam, which they called Machemoodus, or the place of noises, from the noises or earthquakes which had been heard there, and which have continued to the present time. These were of a fierce and wretched character, remarkable for pawaws and the worship of evil spirits. The noises from the earth regarded as the voice of their god, confirmed them in their monstrous notions of religion. An old Indian being asked the reason of the noises, said, "The Indian's god was very angry, because the Englishman's God came here." As the lands above mentioned were purchased of four Indian kings, Sachusquatevemapid, Keawaytahue, Turramuggus and Nabahuett, and two Indian queens, Sepunnemo-pampcossame and Towkishe, other tribes doubtless inhabited other parts of them.

The purchase was made May 20, 1662, by Matthew Allyn, and Samuel Willys for thirty coats. For these, not exceeding probably 100 dollars in value, a deed was given of all the lands from Mattabeseck mill river, which is supposed to be the rise of the stream at Haddam Quarter called Miller's brook, or Summer's creek, and from the Straits on the east side of Connecticut river, which in a lax sence may be considered as reaching down as far as where the dividing line between Chatham and Haddam is now run; to the lower end of Pattaquounk meadow at the crooks, which is the cove meadow in Chester at a large bend in the river eastward from it; extending six miles easterly and westerly from the river. These lands were deeded to Matthew Allyn and Samuel Wyllys, their heirs and assigns forever, excepting Capt. Cullick's land already sold, Thirty-miles-island and 40 acres at Pattaquounk, which the Indians reserved for themselves; together with a right to hunt and fish where they pleased, provided they did not wrong or abuse the English.

The purchase thus made was taken up by twenty-eight persons, who moved here either in 1662, or very soon after, viz. Nich-

olas Ackley, Joseph Arnold, John Bailey, James Bates, Daniel Brainerd, Thomas Brooks, Samuel Butler, William Clarke, Daniel Cone, William Corbee, Abram Dibble, Samuel Ganes, George Gates, John Hannison, Richard Jones, Stephen Luxford, John Parents, Richard Piper, Thomas Shayler, Simon Smith, Thomas Smith, Gerrard Spencer, John Spencer, Joseph Stannard, William Ventres, James Wells, John Webb, and John Wiat. These were generally young men, who married about the time of the settlement. Several are known to have come immediately from Hartford, and probably most were from that place or its vicinity. They settled on the west side of the river, the greater part in the town meadow, from the easternmost point of Walkley hill down to the town grave yard, where, at the rise of the ground on the west side of the meadow, several of their cellars are still visible. Others spread themselves on the plain below Mill creek, and were called the Lower Plantation.

John Bates, Richard Walkley and some others, soon united with the first settlers, and in October 1668, the people were invested with town privileges, and the place was called Haddam, probably from Haddam, or Hadham in England. Previously to this time, about twenty towns were formed in the whole of Connecticut; I say in the whole of Connecticut, because New-Haven Colony united with Connecticut three years before this, according to the charter obtained from Charles II. in 1662.

Soon after the settlement of Haddam, a controversy arose between the inhabitants and the people of Saybrook and Lyme (for the latter town was settled before the controversy was issued) respecting the dividing line between them. Saybrook originally extended back eight miles from the sea or sound, and Lyme six. To them a grant was made of a strip of land, four miles in width on the north, which the deed from the Indians, held by the people of Haddam, covered. Much dissatisfaction existed respecting it. Saybrook proposed that the contested land should be divided equally, one half to Haddam, and the other to themselves and Lyme. In 1669, the Legislature ordered that such a division should be made. Since that time no very material alteration has taken place in the bounds of Haddam on the west side of the river, excepting that the tract of land at the

northwest corner called Haddam Quarter, was annexed to Durham in Oct. 1773: but on the east side of the river instead of the line's being run on the north six miles easterly from the river, it is run eight miles from Salmon river, and 6 1-4 from the river on the south, increasing the limits of the original purchase considerably more than the extent of Haddam Neck. The mean length of Haddam is about 7 miles, and of East-Haddam 8 3-4. Haddam Neck is 4 miles across on the north, and runs 4 miles south where it terminates in a point between Connecticut and Salmon rivers.

About the year 1685, a settlement was begun in East-Haddam at the Creek row. Thither all the Gates removed, most of the Cones, and some of the Bates's and Brainerds. The Ackleys settled a little further east, and some of the Spencers in the edge of Hadlyme. The first settler in Millington was Jonathan Beebe, about 1704. He settled near the north-east corner, by the Long Pond, a pond of upwards two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, the source of Eight-mile river, which empties itself into Connecticut river in Lyme. A few persons soon united with him who have no descendants in East-Haddam. The first settlers on the east side of the river were soon joined by the ancestors of the Booges, Fullers, Percivals, Holmes's Chapmans, Willeys, &c. but excepting at the Long Pond, none settled in Millington till about 1732, 3 and 4, when its numbers increased rapidly. With the early settlers in Haddam were united the Dickinsons, Hubbards Tylers, Burrs, Knowles's, Higgins's, &c.

All the inhabitants on both sides the river, were one society until 1700, when the people living on the east side of the river, and south and east of Salmon river, were permitted to act as a society by themselves. In 1704, the societies did town business separately, and distinct records were kept of their proceedings. But apprehensions arising that this mode of doing business was illegal, and other difficulties prevailing among the people, the town adopted in 1710 new articles of agreement, in which it was provided that the societies might manage all civil affairs by themselves, elect one representative each to the general assembly, &c. To these articles the sanction of the Legislature was obtained. According to them the people appear to

have acted until May 1734, when the town was divided agreeably to the division of the societies; and to the west society, the name of Haddam was continued, while to the east, the name of East-Haddam was given. At first the towns respectively were allowed to send but one deputy to the assembly at public cost, but by an act passed about 1766, they were allowed to send two.

The original township of Haddam, and of course the towns into which it was divided lay within the county of Hartford, and the inhabitants repaired thither in civil suits. At the formation of Middlesex County in May 1785, both towns were included in the new county, and as Haddam was the central town it was fixed upon as a half-shire, while Middletown being a place of considerable business and population was selected as the other half-shire. In both these towns, court houses and goals were subsequently erected. The court house in Haddam is 44 feet long and 28 broad, and two stories high, but indifferently built. The goals have both been condemned, and for two years past there has been no goal in the county.

The Indians who reserved to themselves Thirty-miles-island, and 40 acres at Pattaquounk, with the right of hunting and fishing where they pleased; remained in the town for many years and were troublesome to the English. For 40 or 45 years from the settlement, the people were accustomed to carry arms with them to the place of public worship, that they might be able to defend themselves in case of a sudden attack. In 1704, a time of general alarm in the state, guards were kept in three houses in East-Haddam. No account however is transmitted to us of their having done any serious mischief to the first settlers or their immediate descendants. In 1734, Haddam voted they would attempt to purchase Thirty-miles-island for the benefit of the town, but no purchase was made. Within the remembrance of persons now living, several Indians dwelt upon it, but they are now extinct.

Those noises in East-Haddam which caught the attention of the natives were not disregarded by the first settlers and their associates, nor have they been disregarded by later generations. Seventy or eighty years ago, in consequence of their greater frequency and violence, they gained the attention of the neighbouring towns, and

became the subject of inquiry and discussion among the learned and inquisitive throughout the state. They have often been perceived in a small circle, producing a slight motion in the earth and in the river, and have been called Moodus' noises, but when they have extended 30 or 40 miles they have been denominated earthquakes. The earthquakes felt in Connecticut for more than forty years, have been observed to be more violent in East-Haddam, than in any other place. The most violent of all was on the 18th of May, 1791, which so agitated the earth as to untop many chimnies, and excite consternation in every family. There were many shocks, some of which were noticed at New-York, Boston, and Northhampton. The next day apertures and fissures were found in the northeast part of East-Haddam first society, which ascertained the spot where the explosion took place. Since that time the noises have been less frequent and violent: but as the mineral substances producing them, remain in the bowels of the earth, they may be expected in future.

The lands in the present township of Haddam taken together cannot be considered as good. Nigh Connecticut river there are some good lands, easy of cultivation, and producing valuable crops of rye, corn and grass. The lands back, excepting in the intervals on Higganum middle and south branches, and on Beaver brook, are hard and gravelly, and in most cases too rough and hilly for ploughing. The rough lands however, bear a heavy growth of wood, of the various kinds common in this part of the country; and where they are cleared yield considerable pasture. East-Haddam is a good grazing township, less hilly and rocky than Haddam, though of a soil rather hard, especially in Millington. Very little wheat has been raised in either town for many years, nor are rye and corn raised to any great extent. The price of good land for plowing and mowing in Haddam, near the river, is from one to two hundred and fifty dollars per acre. Other lands bear a proportionable price according to their goodness and proximity to market. The price of land in Haddam, has doubled within twenty years. Land is not so high in East-Haddam, nor has it had such a rapid rise.

For 80 years after the settlement began here, the inhabitants were employed almost wholly in husbandry. Their farms furnished them

with most of the necessaries of life, and money for the purchase of others, and for the payment of taxes, was obtained by fattening cattle for the Boston market.

In 1743 a dwelling house was erected at East-Haddam Landing, and a market opened there for produce; from which time other branches of business began to be introduced. The Landing at Higganum was begun not long after.

For 60 or 70 years the towns have been moderately concerned in the West-India trade; to a greater extent in the coasting trade. There are now belonging to Haddam, one ship, three brigs, three sloops and five schooners, amounting to 1597 tons: to East-Haddam, one ship, two brigs and one sloop, amounting to 605 tons.

Fishing must have been pursued in a degree from the settlement as the inhabitants wished for fish for their own use; but there was scarcely any call for them from abroad, till within 50 or 60 years. Connecticut river and the streams emptying in it, originally abounded with Salmon, shad, and various kinds of smaller fish. The Salmon were so common in the river dividing East-Haddam from Haddam Neck, that it was called Salmon river from that circumstance. This fish has scarcely been found in the river for several years. Its failure has been commonly ascribed to the Locks on the river in Massachusetts and the numerous saw-mills on the streams emptying into it; but it is very questionable whether it is owing wholly or principally to this cause, as it is found in other streams where similar obstructions exist. The shad are the only fish which render fishing an important business, though small fish remain in the river. These used to be considered as hardly eatable, but they have gradually risen into estimation, and are now a fashionable dish, and command a ready and profitable market. There are 16 or 17 places in Haddam where they are caught to considerable extent, and 6 in East-Haddam, including Lord's Island. In the former town there were taken the last season as near as I have been able to ascertain 130,000; and in the latter 32,000. The season was much less favorable than usual, and 200,000 may be fairly estimated as an average quantity for Haddam, and 50,000 for East-Haddam. The largest draught of which I have heard in these towns was taken at the Peer

in 1802, containing 2300 or nearly. At the next draught between 1800 and 1900 were taken.

Ship-building has been regularly carried on at Higganum Landing for half a century, and occasionally at other places on the river, particularly at East-Haddam Landing and Chapman's ferry. This business has furnished employment to many hands, and a call to farmers for materials for building. It is to be lamented however that the practice of giving ardent spirits daily to workmen, which has preminently prevailed in this business, has led some to intemperance and ruin. The practice has no necessary connection with the employment, and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when this liquid poison will be excluded from ship-yards, and all other places, and nutricious, and wholesome drinks substituted in its stead.

Much wood is exported from these towns annually, the greater part to New York. From Higganum Landing, which is the greatest wood market, 2000 cords were carried in 1807. Hickory for several years has been sold from 5 to 6 dollars per cord, and oak from 3 to 4 dollars.

The stone quarries in Haddam bid fair to be a permanent and extensive source of wealth. The quarry on Haddam Neck began to be improved in 1762, and was improved more and more until the commencement of the present war, or rather of the restrictive system. The principal openings are from 50 to 70 rods from the river, on a hill of considerable height, from which the descent is difficult. The quarry on the west side of the river below Haddam street was opened about the year 1794. It is 90 or 100 rods from the river, and on a hill less high and steep than that on the east side. The stone in both lie in the same direction, which has lead some to an opinion that the quarries extend under the bed of the river. They are usually a little below the surface, and of an iron grey colour, and the seams run perpendicular. Long slabs are split off, and then split or broken into any smaller size which is wished. They are very excellent for building, curbing and paving. The stone in both quarries, and in various other places in the hills where the principal openings have been made, are immense. Some years, 80 or 90

hands have been employed in them. The stone have been carried to various parts of this state and Rhode-Island, to Boston, New-York, Albany, and Baltimore, and application has been made for them as far south as Petersburgh in Virginia. They are sold by the foot, for curbing of 4 inches thickness from 17 to 21 cents, for paving 2 inches thick from 10 to 14 cents.

The numerous water-falls in Haddam and East-Haddam, together with the circumstances of the towns lying upon a navigable river, and of the spirit lately excited in the country, render it probable that at no far distant period they will become manufacturing towns. The establishment at Lord's Mills is begun with very favorable prospects. This is on Salmon river nearly 4 miles from its entrance into Connecticut river through the Cove. The dam is 7 feet high, and gives a head of water of 12 feet, which is equal in the driest season to two grist-mill powers. The water is taken from the dam in one place, and is conveyed to a cotton factory, an oil and bark mill, a woollen factory, clothier's works, and to a saw-mill which carries eight saws, and saws a length of 70 feet. An oil mill has stood here fifty years. The cotton factory is not completed. The woollen factory has just begun its operations, and consumes wool at the rate of 10,000*l.* yearly, which the clothier's works will be more than sufficient to full and dress. To this establishment belong 5 spinning machines. The tide flows up to the mills, and thus far the river is navigable for scows which can come up in sluices under the mills.—The stand at Usher's Mills in Haddam is favorable for a large manufacturing establishment. This is situated 1-4 of a mile west from Higganum Landing, on Higganum river, just below the junction of its three branches, and fifty rods distant from its entrance into Connecticut river. In 25 rods there is a fall of water of 31 feet, which might be considerably increased by raising the dam. In this distance, all the water may be used three times over, in the last instance in which the fall would be the greatest, there would be a sufficiency of water to carry two run of stones the year round. To this spot or very nearly the river admits boats. At this stand there are now only a clothier's works, and carding machine. The clothier's works full and dress 4,500 yards of woollen cloth annually, and

dress 1000 yards of women's wear. The carding machine, cards 3000 lbs of wool annually. With these is connected one spinning machine. Higganum middle and south branches,and Beaver brook, also Pine-brook in Middle Haddam, furnish a number of mill seats, which are partly or wholly unimproved. Moodus river, Eight-mile river, and Bog-meadow brook in East-Haddam have several mill seats. The two first pass over falls. The second rises in the Round Pond (which covers an area of 1000 acres) in the north east part of East-Haddam, 1st Society. About two miles from the pond is the fall, where the water is precipitated down the rocks with great violence 70 feet, producing a noise sometimes heard several miles. About these falls the Moodus' noises have been most violent.

Besides the manufactures above mentioned, there are in Haddam the following manufactures, mills, &c. viz. 1 clothier's works, 2 carding machines, 5 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 7 tanneries, 1 gin distillery, 2 cider distilleries, 1 brick yard, and 1 machine for welding gun barrels. The gin distillery is calculated to consume 30 bushels of rye and corn, and make 90 gallons of liquor in 24 hours. It has hitherto failed of consuming so much as it has not been wrought through the night, and the liquor has hardly equalled this proportion. The brick yard is 1-2 mile above Higganum Landing. The brick are burnt on a wharf extended into the river, so near to which vessels and boats may come as to load from it. The clay is taken from the bank and appears to be abundant. The brick are considered to be of a superior quality. The machinery for welding gun barrels, is connected with the gun factory at New-Haven. In East-Haddam there are 3 clothier's works, 2 carding machines, 1 spinning machine, 6 grist-mills, 19 saw-mills, 13 tanneries, 3 cider distilleries and 1 nail factory. In the former town there are 7 merchants' stores and 6 taverns; in the latter 10 stores and 2 taverns.

The list of Haddam in 1718 was *L*.3,607-14-8, in 1813, 37,530 dollars and 6 cents; for Haddam Society 32,107 73, and for Haddam Neck 5,422 33. The list of East-Haddam in 1718 was *L*.4,286-4-0, in 1813, 59,974 dollars 14 cents, for East-Haddam society 25,953, 11, for Millington 26,347 71 and for Hadlyme 7,673 32. The

expenses of supporting the poor in Haddam last year were 320 dollars, and in East-Haddam 632 dollars.

In these towns there are four ferries across Connecticut river, two between the towns, and two between Haddam and Haddam Neck. Chapman's ferry is much the oldest and has been uniformly private property. East-Haddam ferry has been improved with some interruptions 65 years. In 1811, it was granted by the Assembly to George Lord and Eber Rutty. It now belongs to Mr. Lord. Higganum ferry was granted to Haddam town in May 1763. Haddam ferry was granted to Calvin Brainerd and Roswel Brainerd at the last session.

At what time the first military company was formed in Haddam I have not had the means of ascertaining. The first captain so far as I can learn, was George Gates, Esq., one of the proprietors. About the time of the formation of East-Haddam society a company was formed there, and commanded by Joshua Brainerd, one of the first settlers of that town. From Haddam company a new company was formed about the year 1730 at Higganum, and from this in May 1771 Puncet company was formed. The people on Haddam Neck were probably detached from the first or town company in Haddam, when Middle Haddam society was formed in 1740; and the people at Haddam Quarter from Higganum company, when they were united to Durham in 1773.

The lists below contain the names of those who have successively commanded these companies.

H. Town Company.
George Gates, Esq.
James Wells, Esq.
Dea. James Brainerd,
Caleb Cone,
Thomas Shayler,
John Fisk,
Gideon Brainerd,
James Wells,
Thomas Shayler,
Joseph Selden,
James Hazelton,
Dea. Eliakim Brainerd,
John Ventres,
Oliver Wells, Esq.
Joshua Smith,
David Dickinson,
Samuel Shayler,
Maj. Huntington May,
Arnold Tyler,

Col. John Brainerd,	Daniel Brainerd,
Stephen Dickinson,	James Walkley,
Gideon Higgins.	Amos Smith,
Higganum Company.	*Puncet Company.*
Nathaniel Sutliff,	Stephen Smith,
Abraham Brooks,	Abner Smith,
Jabez Brainerd, Esq.	Samuel Hubbard,
Charles Seers,	Edmund Porter,
John Smith,	Jeremiah Hubbard,
David Brainerd,	Jonathan Burr,
Col. Daniel Brainerd, Esq.	Samuel Stannard,
Heman Brainerd,	James Thomas,
John Brainerd,	David Spencer,
Noadiah Cone,	Samuel Hubbard,
John Clarke,	Abraham Hubbard,
Curtis Smith,	Sylvester Brainerd.

The regiment to which the above companies belong, has been under the command of Hezekiah Brainerd, Esq. and Abraham Tyler.

Middle-Haddam Company has been commanded by 17 different captains, of whom Dea. Ebenezer Smith, Thomas Selden, Ansel Brainerd, Elias Selden, and Daniel Brooks belonged to Haddam Neck. Abner Porter and Arnold Hazelton have commanded companies of cavalry. A company of volunteers was formed in Haddam in the last war, and commanded by Samuel Brooks and Dea. Nehemiah Brainerd, Esq.

The military company formed at East-Haddam and commanded by Jushua Brainerd, at his resignation was divided into two; from these two a company was formed at Millington in 1737 or 8 and commanded by Samuel Olmsted, which was also divided into two at his resignation, though he was re-elected captain of the 1st of them. Hadlyme company, belonging to East-Haddam part of Hadlyme, was formed from East-Haddam 1st company, about 1749 or 50. A company of cavalry has long existed, composed partly from East-Haddam, and partly from Colchester. This company in 1812 volunteered to the State. The commanders of the above companies have been as follows—

E. H. 1st or South Company.

John Chapman,
John Holmes,
Matthew Smith,
Jabez Chapman, Esq.
Daniel Cone, Esq.
Bezaliel Brainerd,
Dea. James Gates,
Matthew Smith,
Maj. Daniel Cone,
Col. David B. Spencer,
Elijah Ackley,
Gen. E. Champion, M. C.
Jeremiah Smith,
Robert Cone,
Samuel P. Lord,
Richard Green,
Joseph Church,
Samuel Crowel,

E. H. North Company.

Samuel Olmsted,
Stephen Cone,
Thomas Gates,
Daniel Gates,
Caleb Chapman,
John Percival, Esq.
Joshua Brainerd,
Gen. Dyer Throop, Esq.
Jonathan Olmsted,
Jonathan Kilbourn,
Jehiel Fuller,
Levi Palmer,
Abner Hall, Esq.
Dea. Caleb Gates,
Elisha Cone,
Darius Gates,
Col. Jonah Gates,
Darius Brainerd,
William Palmer.

Millington, 1st or N. Company.

Samuel Olmsted,
Joseph Arnold,
William Church,
John Willey,
Enoch Brainerd,
Amasa Dutton,
John Arnold,
Noadiah Emmons,
Nathaniel Lord,
Maj. Nathaniel Emmons,
Aaron Fox,
Oliver Church,
Diodate Lord,
Hezekiah Loomis,
Manly Beebe.

Millington South Company.

Jared Spencer,
John Mc. Call,
Aaron Cleaveland,
Jonah Cone,
William Cone,
Ebenezer Dutton,
Nathan Jewett,
John Chapman, Esq.
Joseph Gates,
Robert Anderson,
Amos Randal,
Col. Josiah Griffin,
Diodate Jones,
Samuel Morgan,
Gardner Gallop,
Uriah Spencer,
David G. Otis,
Maj. Jonathan Beckwith,
Barah Beckwith.

Hadlyme Company.
Dea. Christopher Holmes,
Ephraim Fuller,
Ebenezer Spencer,
John Shaw,
Col. Eliphalet Holmes, Esq.
Zachariah Hungerford,
Abraham Willey,
Ebenezer Holmes, Esq.
Jabez Comstock,
Charles Spencer,
Newton Marsh,
Benjamin Crosby,
Robert Hungerford,
Chauncey Beckwith,
Calvin Comstock,
Ozias Holmes.
Cavalry Company.
Daniel Brainerd,
Samuel Gates,
Ichabod Olmsted,
—— Chamberlain,†
James Green,
Jonathan Deming,
Daniel Bulkley,†
Ephraim Ackley,
Roger Bulkley,†
Col. Uriah Carrier,†
Solomon Spencer,
——Judd,
Nathaniel Ackley,†
David Deming,†
William Wright,
George Bulkley,†
Richard Lord,
Nathan Williams,†

The persons marked (†) in the list of captains of cavalry did not belong to East-Haddam. A volunteer company here in the last war was commanded by William Cone and Ebenezer Emmons.

There belonged to the companies in Haddam according to returns made the last fall, including officers, the following numbers, viz. to Haddam town company 63, to Higganum 64, Puncet 49, and to that part of Middle-Haddam company living on Haddam Neck, 26. To these may be added 24 blonging to a state corps,and 8 to a company of cavalry, making in all 234. For East-Haddam South company there were returned at the same time 29, for 2d or North do. 54, Millington North 26, South 24, Hadlyme 31. The company of horse belonging half to East-Haddam had a little time since 45 members, and the number probably does not differ much from this now. About 20 privates belong to a state corps. Besides these there is a volunteer company commanded by Jeremiah Smith of 88 members, making in the whole 294 or 5.

In all the wars which have agitated this country for a century and an half, the inhabitants of these towns must have been concerned. The fears which they entertained of the Indians, were doubtless increased by the wars which were carried on between them and the English from time to time. The last French war is in the remembrance of individuals now living; in which great alarm was excited in the colonies, not only from the power, but the religious character of our enemies. Numbers from Haddam, and East-Haddam were called into actual service, and several died by sickness in camp, or fell in battle. The war of the Revolution is in the remembrance of many more. Its justice and importance were generally acknowledged, and the people improved opportunities of taking oaths of fidelity to the United States; but the privations and sufferings occasioned by it are indescribable. Continuing nearly eight years a large portion of the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, were called into the service of their country; some endured the greatest distress from want and fatigue in the army, others from the treatment received in captivity and prison ships, and others lost their lives; while the people at large felt the evils arising from the suspension of regular business, and the imposition of heavy taxes. The present war operates greatly against the interest of these towns, as their employments are directly connected with navigation. Of its justice many are not satisfied, and few if any advocate its expediency, while the cry of all the righteous ascends to God for the speedy restoration of peace.

It is not possible to ascertain precisely the number of inhabitants in Haddam for many years after the settlement, nor indeed of Haddam and East-Haddam after the division of the original township. There may have been 30 families at the incorporation in 1668. If we suppose these to have thribled in 30 years by natural increase and the accession of settlers from abroad, and that one third of the whole at the close of this period lived in East-Haddam, it will give 60 families for Haddam society in 1700, and 30 for East-Haddam. In a tax bill for the former society in 1718, 62 names are mentioned, and at the call of a minister in 1739, there were 71 voters; in both which cases the families were probably somewhat more nume-

rous. In the present society of Haddam, the number of deaths annually from 1756 to 60 was but a small fraction over 8; for 10 years past it has been nearly 29. From this it may be fairly calculated, admitting that more die in proportion than formerly, that the population of Haddam Society is thrice as great as it was 50 years ago, and the same is doubtless true of Haddam Neck. The fact has been very different in East-Haddam. As that was more suitable for farming than Haddam, it peopled much faster after the settlement began. There were 71 taxable persons there in 1718. For 40 or 50 years its inhabitants have not greatly varied. There were in Haddam according to the census in 1800, 2307 inhabitants, in 1810, 2205; there are now in the town 2300, 1141 males and 1159 females. In East-Haddam there were in 1800, 2805, in 1810, 2537. In this town there are now 2283 inhabitants, 1087 males and 1196 females. The following table will show the number of dwelling-houses, families, and inhabitants, males and females, in the different societies, or parts of societies in these towns.

	D. H.	Families	Inhab.	Males.	Females
Haddam Society,	340	390	1951	967	984
Haddam Neck,	47	62	349	174	175
E. Haddam, 1st Society,	167	196	1017	472	545
Millington,	172	190	991	488	503
Hadlyme, E. H. part,	53	55	275	127	148
Total,	779	893	4583	2228	2355

These towns are healthy. The air and water are uncommonly pure. Such diseases as are incident to children have often prevailed, but the cases have been few in which diseases have spread to any considerable extent among the people at large. In the "Life of David Brainerd" mention is made of the prevalence of a mortal sickness in Haddam in 1732. The dysentery raged here in 1758, on Haddam Neck in 1766, in the town district in 1806; the typhus fever prevailed here the last year in June, and in 21 days carried off 14 persons, most of whom were heads of families. In East-Haddam 1st Society, the throat distemper prevailed in 1775 and 6, attended with the dysentery, in the former year more than 40 died, and in the latter more than 50, including those who died in the army. The typhus fever raged there the last spring, especially about the Landing. With these exceptions, and perhaps a few more of which I have not been informed, the towns have been healthy.

The number of deaths in Haddam society for ten years, counting back from the 11th of April last was 286; the number of deaths on Haddam Neck for 10 years past, counting back from 1st of January was 38, in East-Haddam, 1st Society 125, in Millington 131, in Hadlyme E. H. part 34: in all 614; in Haddam 324, in East-Haddam 290. These sums give 61 4-10 as the average number of deaths annually in these towns, which is not 1 to 74 persons. Among the 286 who have died in Haddam Society there were 12 above 90, 15 others above 80 and 31 above 70. Haddam Neck and East-Haddam could probably produce a proportional number of aged persons among those who have died in them.

For many years all the people from the original township of Haddam brought their dead to Haddam town grave-yard for interment. The people from the east side in attempting to bring across a corpse were prevented by the state of the ice, and they dug a grave and buried it at the place, which from that circumstance became a burying yard for East-Haddam, and is known by the name of the Cove grave-yard. In 1734, the burying ground was laid out near the Rock Landing for the people of Haddam Neck; the burying ground at Higganum in 1741, that at Puncet in 1761, and that at the Lower part of town in 1782. In 1705 the people of

East-Haddam voted to continue the improvement of the Cove-burying ground. The grave-yard in the upper part of Hadlyme was laid out in 1723, that at the Long Pond in 1726, that at Bashan about 1760, that near Green Hungerford's do. that in the upper part of the town in 1748, that at Hadlyme Meeting-House in 1750, that at Sam'l Beckwith's do. that near Millington Meeting-House about 1764, that near Eight-mile river in 1769, that near Capt. Jeremiah Smith's in 1774, that at East-Haddam Meeting-House in 1788. A burying ground began to be improved at East-Haddam Landing in 1773, one near Oliver Warner's in 1793, and that by Simeon Chapman's in 1802.

There was but one school kept in the present limits of Haddam for 70 years. Until 1799 what schooling there was, was kept in a private house. At that time the inhabitants voted to build a school house 18 feet by 16 which was erected near the dwelling house of Capt. Samuel Clark. In 1728 a new school house was built near the town grave-yard. In 1732 a vote was passed that the school should be kept three months at the school-house, and then moved successively into different parts of the town. There are now in Haddam 13 district schools, 12 in Haddam society, and 1 on Haddam Neck. There was but one school in East-Haddam, till about 1729 or 30. There are now 19, 8 in the 1st Society, 7 in Millington, and 4 in Hadlyme north of Lyme line, though two of these are furnished in part with scholars from Lyme. The names of these schools and the number of scholars sent to them the last winter are as follows, in Haddam, the town school 94, Higganum 83, Puncet 40, Lower-part of town 75, Candle wood hill 35, south school in Lower-part of town 67, Turkey hill 38, Walkley hill 19, Beaver meadow 26, Little-city 30, South-western 41, North-western 27, Haddam Neck 72, total of Haddam 647. In East-Haddam, 1st Society, are Middle-district school 62, Landing 78, South 43, South-east 45, Bashan 43, Upper district 48, North-west 60, and the factory district school, which was formed the last winter from the north-west, making in all 379. In Millington there are, Middle district school 69, North western 32,* Western 51, South western 40,*

South 50,* East 45,* North-east 32,* total 319. In Hadlyme there are, the Center school 31, North-east 16, South-east 7. E. H. part, west 15 do. making 69. The whole number of children belonging to East-Haddam, instructed in the district schools the last winter, is 767.

The above schools excepting two or three in Haddam and one in East-Haddam 1st society are usually taught by men in the winter, and by women in the summer. In some instances districts have inquired after cheap instructors rather than good ones, while in others a wiser course has been pursued ; and it is but justice to acknowledge that schooling in both towns, is in a state of improvement.

A Library company was formed in Haddam in 1791, and a collection of books procured : but through defects in the constitution, the library was soon neglected, and in 1808 the company was dissolved. The literary society owns 80 volumes, which may be the beginning of a good library. The company in Middle-Haddam was formed in December 1793 and possesses 238 volumes. East-Haddam company was formed in 1794, and has now 266 volumes. Millington library company is dissolved. The company in Hadlyme formed in 1790, has 117 volumes.

About 17 persons in Haddam and 24 in East-Haddam have been publicly educated ; a large proportion of whom have gone into the ministry, and some have attained to eminence.

George Gates and Daniel Brainerd were probably magistrates before the formation of East-Haddam society. The following lists contain the names of those who have been justices since that period. How many of these had their commissions before the division of the original town is not exactly known.

Justices in Haddam.

James Wells,
Hezekiah Brainerd Assistant
Col. Hezekiah Brainerd,
Joseph Wells,
Jabez Brainerd,
Joseph Brooks,
Dea. Nehemiah Brainerd,
Dr. Hezekiah Brainerd, a judge of County Court.

* These numbers are given according to the judgement of one of the Overseers.

Cornelius Higgins,
Dea. Ezra Brainerd,
Col. Daniel Brainerd,
Edward Selden,
Dr. Smith Clark,
Stephen Tibbils,
Oliver Wells,
Dr. Levi Ward,
Dea. Jonathan Huntington,
Reuben R. Chapman,
Linus Parmalee, jun.

Justices in East-Haddam.

Thomas Gates,
Samuel Olmsted,
Jabez Chapman,
Stephen Hosmer,
Dea. Daniel Cone,
Dr. Thomas Adams,
Gen. J. Spencer, Assistant.
Daniel Brainerd,
Gen. D. Throop, first judge of the County Court for the County of Middlesex.
Col. Jabez Chapman, a judge of County Court.
Samuel Estabrook,
Dea. Israel Spencer,
Dea. Samuel Huntington,
Timothy Gates,
John Chapman,
Dea. John Percival,
Isaac Spencer, jun. J. P.
Col. Eliphalet Holmes, a judge of County Court,
Thomas Mosely, M. D.
Col. Jonathan O. Moseley, Member of Congress.
Timothy Gates, jun.
Ebenezer Holmes,
Abner Hall,
Jared Spencer,
John Brainerd,
Col. Josiah Griffin,
Israel Cone,
William Cone,
Sylvester Chapman,
Isaac Chapman.

While delicacy forbids any remarks upon the living, it is pleasing to observe concerning the justices who have deceased, and who had in their day no inconsiderable share of business in these towns, and of influence in the state; that many of them were no less distinguished for their piety than for their good sense, and general regularity of conduct. The first Hezekiah Brainerd, under the disadvantages of education common in his day, acquired extensive knowledge. Early called also by divine grace, he gave himself up to the practice of religion. He used to keep days of private fasting to promote his spiritual welfare, was much in prayer and had particular evidence that his prayers were heard, and enjoyed strong

and abiding consolation and hope. His mental and moral worth soon attracted public notice, and he was raised to the station of an assistant in the colony of Connecticut, which station he held till his death. On a proposition to establish a court of Chancery in the state, he was selected as the Judge, though the court was never organized. He died at Hartford, during a session of the Assembly, May 24, 1727, aged 46, and was buried in the old burying ground in that place. Happy effects of his prayers and labors were left upon his children. His third son was the celebrated David Brainerd, missionary to the Indians from the Honorable society in Scotland for the propagation of christian knowledge, and pastor of a congregation of christian Indians in New Jersey, whose life as drawn by the elder President Edwards has excited the admiration of the pious both in Europe and America. With superior intellect, it discovers the greatest humility, self-denial, zeal and benevolence. His fourth son was John Brainerd, the successor of David in the pastoral office, who was considered by his acquaintance as equally pious, though not so much distinguished for talents. Others of the family were respectable both for their piety and abilities.

Gen. Joseph Spencer married a daughter of the Worshipful Mr. Brainerd, and in several respects resembled his father-in-law. From the native strength of his mind, and diligent improvement of the means of information in his power, he became well versed in those branches of knowledge which were important in the stations he was called to fill. For 35 years he was Judge of Probate for the district of East-Haddam and Colchester. In 1758, he went into the northern army in the capacity of a Major under Col. Nathan Whiting, and the two following years as a Lieutenant Colonel, in the last French war; and acquired the character of a brave and good officer. In 1775, in the war of the revolution, he was appointed a Brigadier, and in 1776 a Major General, in the army of the United States. He resigned his commission two years after. In 1779 he was a member of Congress. In 1766 he was elected into the Council, and held a seat in it, excepting when a member of Congress, till his death. His civil and military offices were an honorable testimony to his abilities. These however, did not con-

stitute his greatest glory. He loved the pure doctrines and obeyed the pure precepts of the gospel. Few have given clearer evidence of a change of heart. He early made a public profession of religion, and served many years as a deacon in the church in Millington. He died as might be expected in the full faith of a blessed resurrection.

Happy will it be if such men are raised to office in future; able men, who fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness.

THE FIRST SETTLERS of these towns possessed the common spirit of the puritans, and were careful to transmit it to their descendants. Much of the industry, frugality, simplicity and piety, which have characterized preceding generations, were the effect of their exertions, prayers, and examples. Within the memory of persons living, an individual could scarcely be found who habitually neglected public worship, or a family which neglected morning and evening devotion. And though there is occasion to lament that iniquity now abounds and the love of many waxes cold, what religion remains, has been communicated through the same instrumentality. No person in either town has ever been convicted of a capital crime; but three persons in Haddam have been left to commit suicide, and but two in East-Haddam.

In dividing the land the proprietors of the original township reserved one right for him who should be their first minister, and one right for the support of the ministry forever, the benefits of which last appropriation are experienced in both towns at the present time, though a part of it either by the depreciation of currency, or imprudent management, has been lost.

Public worship appears to have been observed on the Lord's day from the first settlement. For a time the people met in a private house. In 1673 and 4 they built a meeting house 28 feet long and 24 broad, not far from the spot where the dwelling house of Capt. Samuel Clark now stands. In 1700, it has been mentioned, a society was formed in East-Haddam. A new meeting house was erected in Haddam in 1721, where the court house stands, 44 feet long and 36 broad. The present meeting house after much difficulty about the spot where it should be set, was built in 1770 and 71, 65

feet by 45, and was dedicated Oct. 24 of the latter year. On that occasion the late pastor delivered a sermon (which was published) from Haggai 2. 9. The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of hosts; and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of hosts.

As no church records exist in Haddam earlier than 1756, it is impossible to determine with certainty, when the church was organized. It has been spoken of as organized at the ordination of Mr. Hobart in 1700. But it is scarcely credible that a christian people should have remained so long without the enjoyment of gospel ordinances. Several circumstances incline me to believe that it was organized at a much earlier period.

The first preacher here of whom any mention is made in the old records of the town was Mr. Jonathan Willaube. He continued but a little time.

In 1668, Mr. Nicholas Noyes was improved as a candidate, and continued with the people 13 or 14 years, though it is said he was not ordained. He belonged to a family which came from Wiltshire in England, and was nephew to the Rev. James Noyes first minister in Newbury Mass. and cousin to the Rev. Moses Noyes of Lyme, and the Rev. James Noyes of Stonington, the first ministers of those two towns. He graduated at Cambridge in 1667. During his continuance in Haddam it is reported that the difficulty arose in the church (which if true proves that a church then existed here) that led the brethren to apply to Mr. Noyes of Lyme for advice; to whom by mistake he superscribed a letter intended for his tenant. After leaving Haddam Mr. Noyes was ordained with the greatest unanimity at Salem Mass. November 16, 1683. He was there during the prosecutions for witchcraft and was very instrumental in carrying them forward, an error which he afterwards frankly and justly acknowledged. He preached the election sermon in 1698, and was greatly distinguished for learning, religion, and usefulness. The following character was given of him in the Boston news-paper after his decease, and is preserved in the Massachusetts Historical Collections, vol. 6., p. 286.

"Salem Dec. 13, 1707 died the very reverend and famous Mr. Nicholas Noyes near 70 years of age, and in the 35th of his ordained ministry at Salem. He was extraordinarily accomplished for the work of the ministry whereunto he was called, and wherein he found mercy to be faithful, and was made a rich, extensive and long continued blessing. Considering his superior genius, his pregnant wit, strong memory, solid judgment, his great acquaintance in human learning and knowledge; his conversation among his friends so very entertaining and profitable; his uncommon attainments in the study of divinity, his eminent sanctitity, gravity and virtue, his serious, learned and pious performances in the pulpit, his more than ordinary skill in the prophetical parts of scripture, his wisdom and usefulness in human affairs, and his constant solicitude for the public good: it is no wonder that Salem, and the adjacent part of the country, as also the churches university and people of New-England justly esteem him as a principal part of their glory. He was born at Newbury, December 22d, 1647 and died a bachelor."

Mr. John James preached here as early as 1686, how long he continued is not known. It is supposed that he was from Wales. He had no inconsiderable share of learning, and sustained a fair reputation for piety; but was distinguished for the greatest singularities. Some very ludricous anecdotes are transmitted concerning him, and are widely circulated in the country. He settled in the ministry at Derby.

The Rev. Jeremiah Hobart came to Haddam in 1690, or 91. "He was the son of the Rev. Peter Hobart who was first minister at Hingham in the county of Norfolk in England, and by reason of the persecution of the puritans, removed with his family to New-England, and was settled in the ministry at Hingham in Massachusetts." He received his education at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1650. He was settled a while at Topsfield Mass. and then at Hempsted, Long-Island, "which place he left in consequence of numbers turning quakers, and others becoming so irreligious that they would do nothing to the support of the ministry." The people here made proposals to him Aug. 24, 1691; which he accepted. As he had been consecrated to the ministry before, the

people appear to have recognized him as their minister without a formal installation. But difficulties arising afterwards, they voted in April 1695, that they did not consider themselves as under the charge of Mr. Hobart as pastor; and that with consent of the General Assembly and approbation of neighbouring churches they would embody in church way and order according to the gospel." At the request of Mr. Hobart and of the inhabitants, a committee was appointed by the Assembly to inspect the difficulties in Haddam. In conformity with this appointment, Robert Treat, Deputy Governor, Daniel Witheral and John Hamlin, Assistants, and the Rev. Messrs. Timothy Woodbridge, Noadiah Russel, and Gurdon Saltonstall met here, Nov. 25, 1698. After passing various resolves with a view to restore harmony, they declared, "That upon their deliberate consideration the agreement between Mr. Hobart and them was both in point of law and equity valid, and binding to each party." They advised the people to call Mr. Hobart to the full execution of the office of a pastor among them; which advice seems at length to have been accepted, as he was installed Nov. 14, 1700. Of his character very little is known. He became the subject of infirmities several years before his death; but was able to attend public worship in the fore-noon, Lord's day, Nov. 6, 1715, and received the sacrament, and died at the intermission, sitting in his chair, in the 85th year of his age. His wife was a daughter of the "Rev. Timothy Whiting, minister of the gospel, first at Boston in Lincolnshire, and afterwards at Lynn in Massachusetts." She died at Hartford. By her he had three daughters, one of whom was married to a Mr. Wade of Lynn, Elizabeth was married to Hezekiah Wyllys the first secretary of the Wyllys family, and died aged 88, having sustained a very pious and benevolent character: Dorothy was married first to Mr. Daniel Mason of Lebanon, by whom she had one child Jeremiah, and then to Hezekiah Brainerd the Assistant. She died March 11, 1732, aged 55.

Mr. Phineas Fisk, was the colleague and successor of Mr. Hobart. He was the son of Dr. John Fisk of Milford, and graduated at Yale College in 1704, being of the third class which received the honours of that institution. In 1706 he was elected a tutor, and

discharged the duties of the tutorship seven years. In March following his election, the venerable Rector Pierson, minister of Killingworth, died; the senior class was removed to Milford and placed under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Andrew, Rector pro tempore; while the other classes were removed to Saybrook, and put under the special care of Mr. Fisk, who in connection with a fellow tutor, instructed and governed them with the greatest wisdom and fidelity. Part of a manuscript volume written by him is in my possession, containing a general view of the sciences, which he probably used for the purpose of refreshing his mind while an instructor at College. While the churches in the state were looking to this institution for pastors, he was the happy and honoured instrument of preparing a number in part for their work, and rendered immense service to the cause of literature and religion in the rising colony of Connecticut. President Stiles in a sermon at the interment of the Rev. Chauncey Whittlesey of New-Haven, who had been a distinguished tutor, speaks of Mr. Fisk in high terms as an instructor, and declares him to have been a pillar of the College and to have had great renown in his day. Dr. Trumbull also spreaks of him as an excellent tutor and as having made fine scholars. He became a licentiate before he left the tutorship, and preached in Haddam. He was ordained September 15th, 1714. His talents were solid rather than brilliant, and he was regarded as a sound rather than a popular preacher. The election sermon, which he delivered in 1726, discovers good sense and a thorough acquaintance with scripture. He was a man of piety and wisdom, sound in faith, pleasant and familiar in his intercourse with his people, and plain in reproof. He was beloved and respected in life, and his memory is blessed in this place and its vicinity to this day. He died October 17th, 1738, in the 56th year of his age, and 24th of his ministry, and richly deserved the character given on his monument of a "learned, faithful and zealous minister." His wife was Lydia Pratt of Saybrook, who died in the triumphs of faith, July 14th, 1765, aged 83. By her, he had seven children: Lydia who was married to the Rev. Moses Bartlett of Chatham, and died November 1777, near 70; Mary, who was married to Colonel Hezekiah Brainerd,

and died March 3d, 1798, age 85; Anna, who died young; Abigail, who was married to the Rev. Chiliab Brainerd of Eastbury, and after his decease, to the Rev. Mr. Merrick of Wilbraham, Mass. and died in 1807 aged 89; Elizabeth, who was married to the Rev. Nehemiah Brainerd of Eastbury, and died December 4th, 1793, aged 73; Jemima, who died young; and Samuel, who was publickly educated, and was a tutor of eminence. The following anecdote may serve as a specimen of his accuracy as a scholar. While he was tutor, President Clap, whose reputation as a mathematician and an astronomer, was deservedly very high in calculating the course of a comet, drew the conclusion that it would strike the earth, and was filled with fearful apprehension of the consequences. He repaired to Mr. Fisk, who by showing him the calculations he had made, at once detected his error, and relieved his mind. He became a candidate for the ministry, but never settled, being cut off by death July 13th, 1749, aged 25.

In July, 1739, Mr. Aaron Cleaveland was ordained over the church and people of Haddam. He was a native of Mystic, now Medford, Mass. and graduated at Cambridge 1735. At his settlement little opposition was made to him; but difficulties arose afterwards, partly on the subject of support, and partly from the zeal and fervency with which he preached from impressions received under the instructions of the celebrated George Whitfield; and he was dismissed in 1746. He possessed popular talents, was engaging in conversation and persuasive in his public addresses. A large portion of the people very much lamented his dismission and an attempt was made to re-settle him. After his departure from Haddam, he was minister successively at Malden, Mass. Halifax Nova-Scotia, and at Lewistown, in Delaware, at the last place as an Episcopalian. In a journey to visit his family, residing in New-England, he was taken sick and died at Philadelphia, at the house of his old friend and acquaintance Dr. Franklin, and his body was carried back to Lewistown and buried.

After Mr. Cleaveland's dismission several candidates were improved in Haddam; but none was settled until June 1749, when Mr. Joshua Elderkin of Windham was ordained. He graduated

at Yale College only the year before, and was not probably very well studied in Divinity; his health was poor, which together with low spirits prevented his discharging fully the duties of his office. The people became dissatisfied, and it was mutually agreed between him and them, to submit their difficulties to the South Consociation of Hartford County, to which Haddam then belonged; and he was dismissed in 1753. He returned to Windham, and went into other business, though it is said he resumed preaching before his death.

The late pastor of this people, the Rev. Eleazer May, was the son of Deacon Hezekiah May, of Wethersfield. He took his first degree at Yale College, 1752, and was ordained June 30th, 1756. His gifts and labours are fresh in the minds of the inhabitants. He died, respected by his people, April 14th, 1803, in the 71st year of his age, and 47th of his ministry. His worthy consort, who was Miss Sybbil Huntington of Lebanon, died October 6th, 1798, aged 63. They had ten children, all of whom excepting Captain John May are still living, and are widely dispersed over the country.

The present pastor was ordained April 12, 1804.

Some of the deacons of this church were ordained. Their names, time of election, deaths, and ages, so far as ascertained, were as follows:

	Elected.	*Died.*	*Aaged.*
Daniel Brainerd, Esq,	——	April 1, 1715.	74.
Thomas Brooks,	——	April 6, 1734.	79.
Joseph Arnold,	——	April 8, 1752.	86.
James Brainerd,	——	Feb. 10, 1742.	73.
Thomas Brooks,	about 1742.	————	82.
Elisha Cone,	Do.	March 6, 1809.	99.
Elijah Brainerd,	July 12, 1759.	May 9, 1764.	58.
Col. Hez. Brainerd, Esq.	Feb. 14, 1764.	Dec. 14, 1774.	67.
Joseph Smith,	Nov. 27, 1771.	April 22, 1790.	79.
Nehemiah Brainerd, Esq.	about 1784.	Nov. 8, 1807.	66.
Eliakim Brainerd,	Do.		
Jonathan Huntington, Esq.	April 1806.		
David Hubbard,	May 1806.		

Dea. Cone officiated steadily 40 years, and was very faithful, particularly in his efforts to maintain public worship after the dismission of Mr. Cleaveland, and again after that of Mr. Elderkin.

Greatly esteemed by others for his simplicity, integrity and piety; he enjoyed himself the consolation of a good conscience, and closed a good old age in peace.

Previously to Mr. May's ordination it is not known how many belonged to the church. At that time there were 103 members, 37 males and 66 females. He admitted 234 persons and baptized 977. At my ordination there were 107 members, 38 males and 69 females; since that time 126 have been admitted and 270 baptized. The present number of communicants is 162, 50 males and 112 females. In 58 years 463 different persons have belonged to the church.

The fund belonging to Haddam society is 1117 dollars 22-100 money at interest, and parsonage lands, which at a moderate estimate, are worth 2000 dollars. The late Mrs. Elizabeth Brainerd relict of Dr. Hezekiah Brainerd Esq. willed to the Society 500 dollars more.

The inhabitants gave to Mr. Noyes a house built for Mr. Willaube, the right of land reserved for the first minister, and 40*l.* as a salary, payable in produce. They assisted Mr. Hobart in building a house, allowed him 60*l.* salary, and for a part of the time at least, furnished him with wood. They did the greater part towards the building of a house for Mr. Fisk, and the purchase of a homested: gave him a right of 50*l.* in the commons, and several lots of land; the use of the parsonage, 35*l.* salary for the first year and 45 for the two next, which was afterwards increased till it arrived to 70*l.* They sometimes gave him more. Mr. Cleaveland's settlement was 500*l.* in bills of credit, and 150*l.* salary for the first year, which was increased 10*l.* yearly till it arrived to 200*l.* An ounce of silver was then reckoned at 24 shillings. The people voted to give Mr. Elderkin 1600*l.* settlement, silver to be reckoned at 3*l.* an ounce, and 500*l.* salary, to be increasing 20*l.* a year till it amounted to 600*l.* There was a new proposal about the salary. Mr. May's support was 160*l.* settlement, and 50*l.* salary for the first year, increasing 4*l.* a year till it became 70*l.* with the use of the parsonage. He finally received 90*l.* with the parsonage. The stipend of the present minister is 500 dollars yearly.

THE CHURCH IN MIDDLE-HADDAM is composed partly from Haddam, and may be properly considered in this place. This was

formed Sept. 24, 1740. The people met for public worship at first in the dwelling house of Esq. Dart. The old meeting house stood within Chatham bounds. Their new and convenient house is also in Chatham. At the time of forming that church, Benjamin Bowere a native of Billerica and graduate of Harvard College 1733, was set over it in the Lord. He was a serious, exemplary, and useful minister. He died May 11, 1761 in the 46th year of his age and 21st of his ministry. His first wife was Miss Sarah Newell of Malden Mass. by whom he had 8 children, 4 of whom are living. His second wife was the widow of Stephen Hosmer Esq. of East-Haddam.

Mr. Benjamin Boardman succeeded him Jan. 5, 1762. He was born at Middletown, and educated at New-Haven where he graduated in 1758 and was afterwards a tutor. He had more talents than prudence. Rash and violent in his temper, he was ill qualified to preach the gospel of Christ. Much difficulty arose between him and his people, and he was dismissed in Sept. 1783. He was installed in the south church in Hartford.

Mr. David Selden, the existing pastor, was ordained Oct. 19, 1785.

The following is a list of the deacons in this church; those printed in italics belonged to Haddam Neck:

	Elected.	*Died.*	*Aged.*
Ebenezer Smith,	Nov. 18, 1740.	Feb. 11, 1752.	81.
Gideon Arnold,	Do.	March 1772.	—
Benjamin Harris,	March 14, 1748.	April 11, 1775.	75.
Daniel Arnold,	Nov. 27, 1771.	May 27, 1774.	43.
Ezra Brainerd, Esq.	Do.		
David Smith,	June 1, 1774.	Nov. 25, 1795.	52.
Dr. Thomas Brainerd,	Dec. 10, 1795.		
Selden Gates,	July 27, 1810.		

The male members at the formation of this church were 13, of whom 7 belonged to the Neck. The whole number of members now is 92, 34 males and 58 females. Of these 12 males and 20 females live in the bounds of Haddam.

Mr. Bowers' support was 40*l.* salary, his settlement is not ascer-

tained. Mr. Boardman's settlement was 200*l.* and his salary at first 65*l.* then 78*l.* and 20 cords of wood, and at length 95*l.* without wood. Mr. Selden's settlement was 200*l.* his salary was for two years 50*l.* for two more 70*l.* and since has been 80*l.*

IT HAS BEEN ALREADY noticed that East-Haddam was formed into a separate society from Haddam in 1700. The first meeting house there was prepared for use about five years after; it stood in the middle of the street near the dwelling-house of Isaac C. Ackley, and was 32 feet square. The second meeting house was finished in June 1728; it stood on a rise of ground about 80 rods south of the present meeting-house and was 55 feet by 40. The present commodious and well constructed edifice was opened Thanksgiving day, Nov. 27, 1794. It is 64 feet long and 44 broad, with a projection of 18 feet by 4, and cost about 6000 dollars.

On January 6, 1704, East-Haddam church was formed, and Mr. Stephen Hosmer was chosen to be their pastor. He was ordained the 3d of May following. He belonged to Hartford, and graduated at Cambridge 1699. He was respectable for talents, excelled in prayer, and was exemplary in all his conduct. He preached the election sermon in 1720. He died June 16, 1749, aged 70; having faithfully served his people 45 years. His wife who was Miss Sarah Long of Boston, died September 30th of the same year. They had three sons and two daughters, who are all gone to the grave.

Mr. Joseph Fowler succeeded Mr. Hosmer, May 15, 1751. He was born at Lebanon, and graduated at New-Haven 1743. He was a respectable and godly minister, He died June 10, 1771, in the 49th year of his age, and 20th of his ministry. His wife was Miss Sarah Metcalf of Lebanon, who departed this life June 1, 1779, aged 61. They had eight children, 4 of whom are living.

Mr. Elijah Parsons was ordained October 28th, 1772.

Some of the deacons in East-Haddam as well as Haddam were ordained. Their names, time of election, &c. were as follows:

	Elected.	*Died.*	*Aged.*
Thomas Gates,	1704,	April 20, 1734,	70.
Daniel Cone,	do.	June 15, 1725,	60.
Daniel Brainerd,	1725,	Feb. 28, 1743,	77.

Isaac Spencer,	1734,	Feb. 10, 1751,	72.
Jeremiah Gates,	1741,	Nov. 1, 1761,	65.
Noadiah Brainerd,	1743,	Sept. 30, 1746,	50.
Daniel Cone, Esq.	1746,	May 27, 1776,	83.
James Gates,	1762,	moved to Richmond, Mass.	
Samuel Huntington, Esq.	1770,	March 20, 1797,	74.
Thomas Fuller,	do.	moved to Hartford.	
John Percival Esq.	1782,	Jan. 22, 1813,	80.
Caleb Gates,	1795,		
Ephraim Gates,	1806.		

At the formation of the church there were eight male members. The whole number who have belonged to the church from the beginning is 530. The members at this time are 77, 27 males and 50 females.

The settlement of Mr. Hosmer is not ascertained; his salary was a part of the time 70*l.* and a part of the time 90*l.* Mr. Fowler's settlement was 2000*l.* old tenor bills, and his salary 193 1-2 ounces of silver, or bills of equal value, with the interest of the parsonage money, 15 cords of wood, and the use of the parsonage lot. Mr. Parson's support is 200*l.* settlement, 100*l.* salary, with the use of the parsonage.

The fund of East-Haddam is 400 dollars in money at interest, 3,600 dollars in Hartford Bank, and a parsonage of 300 dollars value. Capt. Jonathan Olmstead has willed 500 dollars to the society, to be given at his decease.

An Ecclesiastical Society was formed in the east part of East-Haddam in October 1733, and called Millington. The people met for religious worship in the dwelling-house of Jonathan Chapman until some time in 1743, when their meeting-house was prepared for use. This is 50 feet by 40.

Mr. Timothy Symmes of Scituate Mass. was ordained Dec. 2, 1736, and the church not improbably organized at the same time. He took his first degree at Cambridge, 1733. In the great revival of religion which spread in New-England a few years after his ordination, his feelings were extravagantly raised, and he prosecuted his work with a zeal not according to knowledge. This gave rise to difficulties which ended in his dismission in the close of 1743.

Mr. Hobart Estabrook, a son of the Rev. Mr. Estabrook of Canterbury, who graduated at New-Haven 1736, was ordained in Millington, Nov. 20, 1745. He was a steady, judicious and faithful minister, and is remembered with respect and affection by his people. He died Jan. 28, 1766, in the 50th year of his age and 20th of his ministry. His first wife was Miss Hannah Williams, of Mansfield, by whom he had two daughters that died young. His second wife was Jerusha Chauncey, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Chauncey of Hadley, Mass. by whom he had four children: two of them are living. She died June 17, 1776 aged 62.

Mr. Diodate Johnson received ordination, July 2, 1767. He was a son of the Rev. Stephen Johnson of Lyme, was educated at Yale College where he took his first degree in 1764, and was a tutor. Endowed with superior genius and learning, and animated with fervent love to the souls of men, he entered the ministry with the fairest prospects of usefulness. These prospects, however, were soon eclipsed in the mysterious providence of God. A consumption closed his life, Jan. 15, 1773, at the age of 28. He was sitting in his chair reading the prayer in Doddrige's Rise and Progress, entitled "A Meditation and Prayer, suited to the case of a dying Christian," when struck with death.

Mr. Eleazer Sweetland was ordained, May 21, 1777. He was a native of Hebron, and graduated at Dartmouth College, 1774. He died, March 25, 1787, aged 36, having sustained the character of a serious and good man, leaving a wife and three children, who removed soon after from Millington.

Mr. William Lyman was ordained Dec. 13, 1787.

The deacons in this church have been as follows:

	Elected.	*Died.*	*Aged.*
Samuel Emmons,	——	——	——
Daniel Gates,	——	——	——
Gen. Jos. Spencer, Esq.	Nov. 20, 1767,	Jan. 13, 1789,	75.
Samuel Dutton,	July 4, 1771,	Dec. 30, 1790,	87.
Ebenezer Dutton,	Feb. 26, 1778,	moved to Lebanon.	
Benjamin Fuller,	do.		
Nathaniel Cone,	May —, 1789,	April 15, 1790,	78.
Barzillai Beckwith,	June 4, 1790,		
Isaac Spencer,	April 1, 1796,		

As Mr. Symmes carried away the records of the church, it cannot be ascertained how many members there were at his settlement, nor how many he admitted. Mr. Estabrook admitted 44, Mr. Johnson 20, and Mr. Sweetland 45. Dr. Lyman has admitted 106. There belong to the church now 76 persons, 18 males and 58 females.

The society gave Mr. Symmes 360*l.* settlement, and 100*l.* salary, and his wood. His salary was afterwards increased. Mr. Estabrook's support was 300*l.* settlement and 200*l.* salary, silver being computed at 32 shillings per ounce. Mr. Johnson's settlement was 200*l.* and his salary 60, which was to be increased to 80*l.* He gave back his settlement to the society. This the society gave as a settlement to Mr. Sweetland, whose salary was 90*l.* Dr. Lyman received a settlement of 200*l.* and at first a salary of 90*l.* and 20 cords of wood. His salary is now 500 dollars and 25 cords of wood.

The fund of Millington is 526 dollars 53-100 parsonage money, and 260 dollars a donation from Mr. Samuel Gates. Mr. Simeon Chapman has willed a farm to the society, which is to go into their hands upon the death of his children.

A Society was formed, from East-Haddam society and Lyme 3d society in Oct. 1742, and called Hadlyme. About two-thirds of this society are in East-Haddam. Their meeting-house was erected the year after, and is 46 feet by 35.

The church was gathered June 26, 1745, and on the 18th of September following, the Rev. Grindall Rawson was installed their pastor. He was born at Mendon, Mass. received the degree of bachelor at Harvard 1728, and was settled several years at South-Hadley, Mass. He was a plain preacher, gifted in prayer, remarkably sociable, and had an uncommon talent in reconciling parties at variance. He died March 29, 1777, in the 70th year of his age and 22d of his ministry in Hadlyme. His wife was Dorothy Chauncey, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Chauncey of Hadley. She died Nov. 15, 1780, aged 70 years. They had seven children, all of whom died before them, excepting one who is still living.

Mr. Joseph Vail was ordained, February 9th, 1780.

The following persons have been deacons in this church. Those in Italic characters, lived in East-Haddam.

	Elected.	*Died.*	*Aged.*
Samuel Dutton,	—— moved to Millington, where he was re-elected.		
Samuel Crosby,	——	——	——
Christopher Holmes,	Jan. 18, 1750,	April 12, 1792,	77.
Col. Samuel Selden,	March 19, 1756,	Nov. —, 1776,	—
Israel Spencer, Esq.	March 29, 1780,	Nov. 18, 1813,	81.
Jabez Comstock,	April 3, 1792,	Oct. 10, 1807,	84.
Israel S. Spencer,	Oct. 1, 1801,		
Israel Dewey,	June 3, 1803,	May 19, 1806,	52.

Col. Selden commanded a body of men in 1776 called six months' men, was taken, and died in captivity at New-York. He was a worthy man and good officer.

There were ten male members in this church at its formation. From the beginning 218 persons have been members of it, 77 have been admitted by the present pastor. The communicants at this time are 38, 9 males and 29 females; four of the males and 15 of the females live in East-Haddam.

Mr. Rawson's support was 300*l.* old tenor for settlement, and 150*l.* salary for the first year, which was increased 5*l.* yearly till it amounted to 170*l.* The people gave him 100*l.* also in labor towards building him a house. Mr. Vail's support is 200*l.* settlement, 70*l.* salary and 12 cords of wood.

The people living in East-Haddam part of the society have a fund to the amount of about 340 dollars.

The churches in Connecticut were regulated in their discipline by the Cambridge Platform before Haddam was settled. This continued as a directory until the adoption of Saybrook Platform in 1708. At this time Haddam church, and East Haddam church, with other sister churches in the state, became consociated. Middle-Haddam, Millington, and Hadlyme churches were either consociated at their formation, or shortly after. These churches all belonged to the south consociation of Hartford county until two or three years after the formation of Middlesex county, when with the churches in Saybrook, Lyme, Killingworth, and the societies of

East-Hampton and West-Chester, they became a new consociation. The ministers of these various churches are the Middlesex association.

"The Confession of faith" which the Platform contains is the same with the Westminster confession, which is adopted by the presbyterian churches in Scotland, and those which are distinctively called presbyterian in the United States, excepting that some things respecting church discipline and divorce are omitted, and a few expressions amended. Thus altered it was adopted by a general synod of the churches in New-England at Boston in 1680. "The Heads of agreement" are the same that were entered into at a meeting of presbyterian and congregational ministers at the Savoy in London in 1690, and contain some happy concessions on points of minor importance, for the purpose of harmony among the friends of Christ. "The Articles of church discipline" were drawn up at Saybrook. The principal thing wherein these differ from what had been before generally received and practised was this, says President Clap, "That whereas the Cambridge Platform had said in general terms, that councils should consist of the neighbouring churches; and some question had arisen who should be esteemed the neighbouring churches, and what number should be called in particular cases; these reduced it to greater certainty, that councils should consist of neighbouring churches in the county, they forming themselves into one or more consociations for that purpose." They are not considered as altering the relative powers of ministers and churches, nor as giving any novel or dangerous power to one church or body of churches over another; but as pointing out what the powers of ministers and churches are, or rather as showing how these powers may be discreetly and profitably exercised. So at least they have been explained. At the first meeting of the consociation of New-Haven county at Branford in 1709, at which some of the compilers of the articles were present; it was declared as their sense, "That the articles were no more than a recognition of the obligations which the *Gospel of Christ* brings distinct societies of christians under, to afford each other *mutual advice and assistance*, when desired."

The half-way covenant, as it is usually styled, was once introduced

into the church in Haddam : but it was soon rejected. It has been laid aside several years in practice in Middle-Haddam. It was never introduced into East-Haddam, nor into Millington church. In Hadlyme it was rejected at the call of Mr. Vail. This covenant was at first introduced under the idea of favouring such weak christians as had conscientious scruples about their fitness to approach the Lord's table, but it has been found by experience to have opened the door for many to profess religion and get their children baptized, who have felt themselves under no increased obligations to perfect holiness, and to train up their children for God. It is now very generally viewed by serious people as unscriptural.

At an early period children were taught the catechism on the Lord's day in Haddam, and probably in East-Haddam, as the practice was not only approved by christians, but recommended by the Legislature. This laudable practice is recently introduced into many places.

There was but one religious denomination in Haddam, till about 50 or 60 years ago, and but one in East-Haddam till a period much later.

At the first mentioned period a few persons began to hold meetings by themselves in the Lower part of the town, who were called new-lights or separates. In 1785 they formed themselves into a congregational society ; and in 1792, they professed themselves baptists. They built their meeting-house the year following, which is 32 feet by 25, one story. The communicants here, with the communicants of the same denomination in East-Hampton, constitute one church. This is the largest branch, and consists of 61 members, 18 males and 43 females. Of these, 3 males and 5 females live in Chester.

The methodists in the western part of the town arose in 1791, 2, and 3, built their meeting-house in 1795, which is 41 feet by 29. The number of communicants among them is 36, of whom 28 live in Haddam, 10 males and 18 females; the rest in North Killingworth. There are some of this denomination in others parts of the town.

A disagreement about the spot where the new meeting-house should be set produced a separation in East-Haddam society. The people who left the society were organized as an episcopal society, April 27, 1791. Their house of worship, was erected in 1792, 54 feet long and 37 broad, with an end gallery. It is well built, and stand-

ing on an eminence commands an extensive prospect. Mr. Solomon Blakesley was set over this people as a deacon in 1792, and in full orders the year succeeding. The communicants are 20, 9 males and 11 females.

About 1789 or 90, a few baptists arose in Millington; there are also in that society a few people of the methodist persuasion.

There has never been in Haddam nor East-Haddam so far as I can learn, a general revival of religion. The great revival of religion in New-England 70 years ago reached the towns, but produced no extensive effects. God has usually taken his elect here and brought them singly unto Zion. In 1802 there was some awakening in East-Haddam, in 1806 about 40 persons were thought to experience the special grace of God in Haddam. In Middle-Haddam and Millington there have been gentle refreshings from the presence of the Lord. In Hadlyme there have been several seasons of more than common attention to religion with a few years, and a seriousness there is at this time happily progressing; the young especially are remembering their Creator, and giving to God the dew of their youth. While the saints in these towns have never seen such Pentacostal days as have been witnessed in some places, they have seen enough to lead them to bless God and take courage.

A review of the circumstances of our fathers is calculated to excite solemn and pious emotions in the mind. God cast out the heathen before them and planted them, that they might keep his statutes. The mercies and corrections visited upon them, teach us his goodness, truth and faithfulness. Their fear of his name, their observance of public and family worship, and various good works, call upon us to imitate their example; while their sepulchres remaining with us to this day, admonish us of our approaching dissolution. It is all-important that we should not forget the great and good things done for those who have gone before us, nor suffer the privileges transmitted to us to perish in our hands, but give them with large increase to our descendants. By greater attention to agriculture our farms may be rendered more productive; by pursuing more extensively other branches of business already introduced (should the times become favourable) and by an increase of manufactures, the wealth of the towns may be greatly promoted, and abundant employ-

ment and comfortable support furnished to all. For the great mass of children, the district schools must ever be the principal means of education. That the full benefit of these may be experienced it is indispensable that school societies should not only select suitable persons for overseers, but for committees; men who will introduce instructors of competent abilities and virtuous characters, able and disposed to imbue the tender minds of children with the rudiments of human science and of the oracles of God. To such it is the interest as well as duty of the districts to give honorable wages. Were new libraries to be established in some instances, and old ones increased in others, a happy effect might be expected. Of all the means of good to society, and to individuals however, the Sabbath with its attendant ordinances, is unquestionably the greatest. Its influence in informing the mind, softening the manners, introducing order into all the concerns of life, and in preparing the soul for heaven, is beyond calculation. It is not supposed indeed but men may externally regard the Sabbath without being christians. This is evinced by many and lamentable examples. To enter the kingdom of heaven we must be born again; exercise repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ; deny ungodliness and worldly lusts, and live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world. But God is pleased to sanctify his people through the truth; and by keeping Sabbaths on the earth, he meetens them for the rest reserved for them in heaven. It will not do to neglect the Sabbath; nor can we with any reason complain of the expenses occasioned by its institutions, or labors in attending them, when these things have been borne and done by those who have gone before us, in worse circumstances than our own. But it is not for ourselves only that we act. Our children are intrusted to our care; and unless we speak to them of the things of the kingdom of God, when we sit in our houses, and when we walk by the way, when we lie down and when we rise up, pray with and for them to God, and set before them good examples; we cannot rationally expect that they will fill our places with wisdom and dignity, when we shall be cold in death. Amazing and solemn are our obligations. As men and citizens, as ministers and magistrates, as churches and societies,

as candidates for eternity; let us be faithful, for the time is short. Let our conversation, our labors, our suffrages and our examples, plead for the Redeemer. Whether in public or private stations, we shall soon be numbered with the dead, while the generations to descend from us may be effected both in time and eternity, by our present conduct. Soon we shall meet our ancestors and descendants at the bar of God.

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING THE GENEALOGIES OF THE FAMILIES IN HADDAM AND EAST-HADDAM: TAKEN PARTLY FROM THE OLD RECORDS OF THE TOWNS, AND PARTLY FROM THE INFORMATION OF AGED PEOPLE.

ALL that is attempted in these is to bring them down to the recollection of persons living, who may if they see cause, continue them.

The names of the first settlers are printed in capitals, the names of their sons and later settlers, in Italics. Where persons are known to have died young, or to have died unmarried, the figure 1 is annexed to their names; figure 2 is annexed to those who are known to have moved to other places; figure 3 to such as married and died without issue; and figure 4 to such as have no male descendants here, or male descendants from sons. The letter f. is frequently used as an abbreviation for father.

The families of one half of the first settlers are extinct, or gone from these towns. The genealogies of the others will now be given.

NICHOLAS ACKLEY died in Haddam. His sons moved to the east side of the river, who were *Nicholas*, *John*, *Samuel*, *Benjamin*, *James*, *Nathaniel* and *Thomas*. *Nicholas* was the father of Nicholas; *John* of John2 and Benjamin;2 Samuel of Samuel,1 Simeon, Stephen,1 Elijah, Isaac, Bezaleel2 and Nathaniel; Benjamin of Hezekiah, Benjamin, Joel and John; James of James,2 Nicholas,2 Nathaniel, Gideon,4 and Benajah; Nathaniel of Nathaniel1, Henry, Ephraim and Warren; and Thomas of Job and Thomas.

JOSEPH ARNOLD was the father of *Joseph Arnold* a deacon, of *Josiah*, *Jonathan*, *John* and *Samuel*. *Joseph* was f. of Joseph 1 and Simon, and Simon of the late Joseph; *Josiah* was father of Samuel,4 Josiah,4 David and James;4 and David of David,2 Francis,4 Seth, Samuel, Josiah1 and James2. *Jonathan* was f. of Samuel who was lost when three years old in the woods west of Turkey hill, of Jonathan who settled in the ministry in New-Jersey, and of another Samuel, f. of Jonathan,1 Samuel and James. *John* was the f. of Dr. John who settled in Middletown; of Joshua a physician on Haddam Neck, and f. of John, Joshua,1 Jacob1 and Joseph; of Gideon a deacon in Middle-Haddam church and f. of Daniel a deacon in said church, of Gideon a deacon in East-Hampton, of Jabez and Jacob; of Ebenezer f. of the late Col. Arnold of Durham. *Samuel* settled in East-Haddam and was father of Joseph, Samuel a candidate, Enoch,2 Josiah,2 and John,4 Joseph was f. of Joseph, Ephraim, &c.

JOHN BAILEY was the father of *Benjamin* and *John*. *Benjamin* was f. of John,4 Benjamin4 and Nathaniel, the two first of whom were deaf and dumb, but able to do business and had families; Nathaniel was f. of Daniel2 and Ezekiel.4 *John* was the f. of John, Ephraim, Jonathan4 and David.4 John was the f. of John, Nathan,2 Jeremiah,4 Amos,1 James2 and William; Ephraim of

Ephraim,1 Jacob, Gideon, Stephen, Jabez, Caleb, Abijah,1 William4, Olivar2 and Ephraim.

DANIEL BRAINERD a deacon and justice, was born at Braintree in the county of Essex in England, and brought when eight years old to Hartford, where he lived in the Wyllys family till of age. After he settled in Haddam, his mother, at that time a widow, wrote to him, and spelt her name *Brainwood*, which renders it probable that that was the original name. His sons were *Daniel* who settled in East-Haddam, and was a deacon there, *James* a deacon, *Joshua* who settled in East-Haddam, *William* who settled on Haddam Neck, *Caleb*, *Elijah* and *Hezekiah*, the Assistant. *Daniel* was the f. of Daniel, Noadiah a deacon, Stephen2 and Bezaleel. Daniel was the f. of Daniel, Esq; Noadiah of Noadiah1 and Jared; and Bezaliel of Daniel,2 Bezaliel and Enoch. *James* was the f. of James, Gideon, Abijah, Daniel,2 Zechariah,1 Jephthah,1 Othniel1 and Heber. James was the f. of Benjamin.4 Jedediah &c.; Gideon of Gideon, Dea. Eliakim, &c.; Abijah of Othniel,2 Simon, &c. *Joshua* was f. of Joshua, Daniel,2 Eleazer, Jeremiah and Timothy. Joshua was f. of Joshua, Amasa, &c.; Eleazer of Adonijah and Asa; Jeremiah of Jeremiah ;1 and Timothy of Timothy.2 *William* was f. of William, Samuel, Chiliab a minister at Eastbury, Josiah and Nathan. William was f. of Jonathan and William ;1 Samuel of Samuel,1 William, 3 Jeremiah, &c.; Josiah of Josiah, Chiliab,1 &c.; and Nathan of Nathan, John, &c. *Caleb* was the f. of Caleb,4 Jacob, Joshua,2 Obadiah2 and Nathaniel.3 Jacob was f. of Bushnel,1 &c. *Elijah* was f. of Joseph, Elijah, a deacon, Jabez, Esq. and Phinehas. Joseph was f. of Increase, Joseph,1 and Josiah;2 Elijah of Elisha,4 Elijah, &c. *Hezekiah* was f. of Col. Hezekiah, Esq. Nehemiah minister at Eastbury, David the missionary, John his successor, and Israel.1

THOMAS BROOKS had an only son *Thomas*, a deacon, who was f. of Thomas also a deacon, of Abraham, Jabez and Joseph, Esq. Thomas was f. of Charles, Thomas1 and David.4

WILLIAM CLARKE was father of *Daniel* and *Thomas*. *Daniel* was the f. of William, Joseph, Daniel and John, William was f. of Pelatiah, Benajah and Uriah;1 Daniel of Daniel,4 Hezekiah4 and James; and John of John.4 *Thomas* was f. of Thomas,2 Jonathan,4 David4 and Israel.

DANIEL CONE was father of *Daniel* a deacon, *Jared*, *Stephen* and *Caleb*; the three first of whom settled in East-Haddam. *Daniel Cone* was f. of Dea. Daniel Esq. George, Joseph and Jared. Daniel was f. of Jeremiah,1 Jonah, William, Maj. Daniel and Oliver;1 George of Sylvanus,2 George, Eliezer1 and Zachariah; Joseph of Joseph,4 Benjamin1, Solomon,4 Martin,2 Ashbel2 and Jeremiah;2 and Jared of Matthew,2 Nehemiah and Daniel.2 *Jared* was the f. of Stephen and Thomas; the former of whom was the f. of Elisha and Thomas,2 and the latter of Joel, Noadiah, Joshua and

Obadiah.4 *Stephen*, was f. of Stephen,2 John4 and Reuben.2 *Caleb* was f. of Caleb,4 Joseph, Noah,4 Elisha a deacon, Simon4, Daniel2 and Bariah.4

GEO. GATES, Esq. removed in his old age to East Haddam and lived with his sons. These were *Joseph*, *Thomas*, *Esq. John*,4 *George*,1 *Daniel*, and *Samuel*. *Joseph* was f. of Joseph, deacon John,2 Jonathan,2 Jacob and Samuel.4 *Thomas* was f. of Thomas Daniel,4 Jeremiah,4 George and Joshua. *Daniel* was f. of deacon Daniel of Millington, David,4 Joseph,1 Ephraim1 and Judah. *Samuel* was f. of Samuel,3 James,2 Stephen and Jonah.1

THOMAS SHAYLER was father of Thomas and Abel4 *Thomas* was f. of Hezekiah, Joseph, Thomas and Samuel. Hezekiah was f. of Timothy, Reuben, &c.; Joseph of Bezaliel, &c.; Samuel of Asa; and Thomas of Thomas.

GERRARD SPENCER was father of *Nathaniel*, *Thomas*,4 *Samuel* and *William*: the two last settled in East-Haddam. *Nathaniel* was f. of Nathaniel, John,4 Daniel and Phinehas.4 Nathaniel was f. of Elisha, &c.; Daniel of Daniel, &c. *Samuel* was f. of John, and Isaac a deacon. John was f. of Peter,4 John2 and Ebenezer; Isaac of Samuel, Gen. Joseph, assistant, Jared,1 Elihu, D. D. minister at Trenton, N. Jersey, Isaac2 and Israel, Esq. *William* was f. of Joseph, Hezekiah, William, James,4 Micajah,4 Jonathan4 and Ichabod.4 Joseph was f. of Joseph, deacon Isaac and Ichabod; Hezekiah of Simeon, Silas and Solomon; William of Alexander, William, Matthias and Jeremiah.

THOMAS SPENCER was father of *Jared* one of the first settlers at Puncet. He was f. of John,1 John,2 Jared,2 Benjamin, Ephraim4 and Daniel. Benjamin was f. of Benjamin,2 David2 and Elizur; Daniel of Daniel and Abner.

SIMON SMITH was father of *Benjamin*, *Simon*, *Joseph* and *John*. *Benjamin* was f. of Benjamin,4 Jacob,4 deacon Joseph4 and Daniel; *Simon* of Simon,4 James,4 Jonathan4 and David:4 John was f. of Joseph and William; Joseph was f. of Joseph, William of John, &c.

WILLIAM VENTRES was father of *Moses* and *John*.4 *Moses* was f. of Daniel, John4 and Ebenezer.4 Daniel was f. of Daniel,1 Elias1 and John.

JAMES WELLS had a son of the same name who was a justice, and father of James1 and Joseph, Esq.

The persons who joined the first settlers or their descendants in these towns, and who have descendants themselves here at this time, have been as follows—to begin with Haddam:

John Bates came here within eight or nine years after the first settlement, and was the father of John and Solomon. John was the f. of John.4 Solomon of Solomon,4 Joseph and David.

Richard Walkley came here equally early, and was f. of Richard, the f. of Richard, Ebenezer and Jonathan.4

The Scovils are from William Scovil, the f. of William and John.

As early as 1700 *Daniel Hubbard* moved here from Middletown, and was f. of Daniel, Thomas and Jeremiah. Daniel was f. of Joel, Daniel,2 Samuel, &c. Thomas of Thomas and Daniel;1 Jeremiah of Asa, &c.

Not far from the same time *Azariah Dickinson* settled here from Deerfield. He was the f. of Azariah,4 Nehemiah and Stephen.

About 1710 *James*, *Peter*1 and *Joseph Ray*, three brothers, Portuguese, settled here, immediately from Narragansett. James (who died over 100 years of age) was f. of James, Benjamin1 and Joseph; Joseph was f. of Isaac, Nathaniel, Jeremiah,4 Joseph,1 Timothy,1 Elisha,3 Daniel,2 and Jacob.1

In 1723 *Zebulon Lewis* from Salem became an inhabitant of the town. He was f. of Zebulon, Nathan, Eliezur,4 Levi,2 Elisha,2 and Thomas.2

The same year *John*, *Nathaniel*3 and *Joseph*4 *Sutliff* became inhabitants; they were from Deerfield, where their father was burnt by the Indians.

At the same time *Stephen Smith* from West-Haven became an inhabitant. He was the f. of Stephen, William, Samuel, John, Nathan and David.

James Hazelton became an inhabitant in 1726, and was f. of Charles, James and Arnold.

The Tylers are descended from *Nathaniel* and *Abraham*, two distant relatives from Branford. The former was the f. of Nathaniel, Nathan, Joseph,2 Samuel, James1 and Simon; the latter of Col. Abraham, Timothy,3 and Ezra.3

Richard Skinner, f. of Ebenezer; *Thomas Crook*, f. of Shubael; *Richard Bonfoey*, f. of Benanuel; are the ancestors of the existing families of these names.

Thomas Selden, from Hadley was f. of Thomas and Joseph.4

About 1741,2, or 3, *Cornelius Higgins*, Esq. *John Knowles* and *Roger Thomas*, settled in this town from Eastham, Mass. *John Knowles* was f. of John,1 Elisha, Richard and William: *Roger Thomas* of Ebenezer, Evan, Aaron, Prince1 and Issac.4

Thomas Church from Plainfield in 1741; *Nathaniel Burr* from Chatham in 1742; *Jacob Ely* and *Samuel Tinker* from Lyme; *Abner Tibbils* and *James Merwin* from Durham; *Barzillai Dudley* from Saybrook; *Jonathan Boardman*, *Stephen Johnson* and *Nathaniel Wetmore* from Middletown; *Robert Bradford* from New-London; and *James Child* from Warren, Rhode-Island, about 1764; are the ancestors of the various families of these names in Haddam.

The Russels are from East-Hampton, Long-Island; the Kelseys Ruttys, Wilcoxes and Stevenses, are from Killingworth; the Stannards, Gladdings, Shermans and Wheelers are from Saybrook; the Doans are from Chatham.

The remaining are genealogies of families in East-Haddam.

The ancestors of the Chapmans, Booges, Hungerfords and Ful-

lers, settled in East-Hadam before the year 1700.

Robert Chapman, from Saybrook, was the f. of David,4 Robert, Jonathan, Caleb and Francis. Robert was f. of Robert, Jedadiah minister at Geneva, Isaac, Elizur2 and Aaron ;4 Jonathan of Jabez,2 &c.; Caleb of Caleb, Timothy, &c.; Francis of Samuel,4 &c. Col. Jabez Chapman is descended from another branch of the Saybrook Chapmans.

John Booge, a Welchman, was f. of John, William, Richard,4 Daniel, Stephen,1 and Ebenezer, minister at Northingtington in Farmington. John was f. of Amos,3 and Samuel ;1 William of William,3 Jonathan,2 Timothy, Ephraim2 and Richard ;2 Daniel of Eliezer,3 Eliashib, Daniel, Jeremiah, John, Richard,4 Joshua and Ichabod.2

Thomas Hungerford was the f. of John, Green, Thomas4 and Benjamin.4 John was the f. of John, Robert and Thomas ; Green of Green, Stephen, Lemuel and Nathaniel.

John, Thomas and *Shubael Fuller* were three brothers from Barnstable. John was the f. of John,2 William and Andrew ;2 Thomas of Ebenezer,2 of Thomas f. of Jehiel, Daniel minister at Mendon, Mass and Oliver, of Nathan,2 Jabez,4 and Jonathan ;1 Shubael of Ephraim,4 Shubael,2 and Jonathan.1

Timothy Fuller was f. of Matthias, Samuel,2 Timothy, and Dea. Thomas.2 Matthias was f. of Matthias, Elisha,2 Noadiah, Daniel and Ezra.1

Jonathan Beebe from New-London was f. of Jonathan, William, Joshua and Caleb. Jonathan was f. of Jonathan, David, Samuel, Daniel and Ebenezer : William of Abner, Silas, Asa a candidate, William and Elihu ; Joshua of Brockway, Joshua and Gideon ; Caleb of Caleb, Nathan, Reuben, Levi, Robert and Judah.

John Holmes moved from New-London to East-Haddam about 1710. His aged father of the same name came with him, and died Oct. 19. 1723 aged 98, and was the first person buried where the old burying-ground in Hadlyme was afterwards laid out. *John Holmes* was f. of Thomas,4 John,4 Dea. Christopher and Eliphalet.4

Samuel Emmons was from Cambridge and died at the age of 96. His sons were Samuel a deacon, Nathaniel and Jonathan. Samuel was the f. of Ebenezer, Samuel, Daniel and Nathaniel D. D.; Nathaniel of Thomas ; Jonathan2 of Jonathan, Joseph, Benjamin,4 and Jeremiah.2

Samuel Olmsted, Esq. and *John* his brother, were from Hartford. Samuel was the f. of Samuel,4 William4 and Ichabod ; John of John,2 Daniel, James,3 Stephen2 and Jonathan.

Samuel Dutton a deacon was f. of Samuel,1 Joseph, Dea. Ebenezer,2 Timothy2 and Jeremiah.2

Henry Champion from Lyme was f. of Ebenezer,1 Col. Henry,2 Israel and Judah minister at Litchfield.

Matthew Smith from Lyme was f. of Thomas and Matthew.

Daniel Smith from the Cape was f. of Ignatius and Policarp.1 Ignatius of Abner. Enoch, John Howland and Elijah.

Robert Hurd from Killingworth was f. of Justus,2 Crippin and Robert. He died aged almost 102.

Lemuel Griffin was the f. of George, Josiah1 and Lemuel.

John Marsh from Braintree Mass. was f. of John, Edmund and Lemuel.

John Warner from Sunderland Mass. was the f. of John Daniel, Nathaniel,2 Jabez, Abraham,2 Noadiah a clergyman, and Joseph.

John Church from Hatfield was f. of John,4 William, Samuel2 and Joseph.

The Annables are descended from three brothers from the Cape, *Anthony*, *Joseph* and *Cornelius*. The Willeys are also descended from three brothers, from New-London, *Isaac*, *John* and *Abel*.

John Percival from the Cape was the f. of Dea. John.

James Green, *Elijah Atwood*, *Nathaniel Goodsped* and *Isaac Taylor* from the Cape; Samuel P. Lord from Marlborough; *Nathaniel Lord*; *Thomas Moseley* M. D. from Glastenbury; *Levi Palmer* from Windham; *Thomas Hall*, and *Stephen Beldin*, from Chatham; *Samuel Crowel*; *Samuel Marshal*; *Ebenezer Cook*; and *Lemuel Daniels*; are the ancestors of the families of these names in East-Haddam.

Several families have within a few years moved into Haddam, and more into East-Haddam, whose genealogies will not be expected in this work.

The following table will show the number of families of the most common names in the different parts of Haddam and East-Haddam.

	H. S.	H. N.	E H S	Mil.	Had.	Total.
Ackleys.	0	0	7	2	1	10
Arnolds.	13	10	0	3	0	26
Bayleys.	19	0	0	0	0	19
Brainerds.	36	22	9	1	0	68*
Brookses.	9	4	1	0	0	14
Clarkes.	20	4	0	1	0	25
Cones.	7	0	12	10	2	31
Gateses.	1	0	11	4	0	16
Shaylers.	22	2	0	0	0	24
Spencers.	9	0	8	4	0	21
Smiths.	28	2	5	5	0	40
Hubbards.	19	0	0	0	0	19
Dickinsons.	16	1	0	2	1	20
Burrs.	16	0	0	0	0	16
Chapmans,	1	1	14	4	0	20
Willeys,	0	0	0	7	6	13
Tylers.	12	0	1	0	0	13
Total number of above families						395

* It is calculated that as many as 3,000 persons have descended from Daniel Brainerd the first settler.

By request of a liberal subscriber I print on this leaf the following additions and corrections relating to the Bailey family. It must be understood that they form no part of the original pamphlet. C. L. W.

John Bailey was the father of John, Benjamin and Nathaniel.

John was the father of John, Ephraim, Jonathan and David.

John was the father of John, Nathan, Jeremiah, Amos 1, James 2 and William.

William was the father of Christopher, Eliakim, William, Gamaliel 1 and Samuel.

Ephraim was the father of Ephraim 1, Jacob, Gideon, Stephen, Jabez, Caleb, Abijah 1, William, Oliver 2 and Ephraim.

Jacob was the father of Jacob who was killed at the battle of Stony Point, July 15th, 1779, Thomas, Timothy 2, Abijah 2, Clothier and Gordon.

Benjamin was the father of Hezekiah, Benjamin 4 and Samuel 2.

Hezekiah was the father of Comfort and Solomon.

Samuel was the father of Solomon, and probably others.

Nathaniel was the father of Daniel 2 and Ezekiel.

Ezekiel was the father of Ambrose 1.

Nathan was the father of Ichabod and Nathan 2.

Jonathan was the father of Jonathan, Ebenezar, Ichabod, Abraham, Recompense 1 and Isaac.

David was the father of Joshua 1, Elijah and James.

Daniel was the father of Elihue and Aaron.

John was the father of Phineas, Amos, John 3 and Richard 1.

James, the son of John, was the father of William, James, Elijah, Ebenezar 1 and Ebenezar.

On page 6 it is said that "About the year 1685 a settlement was begun in East-Haddam at the Creek row."

I have been requested by a gentleman who has taken a friendly interest in this reprint to say that Dr. Field stated in his Middlesex County—printed four years later, that "The first settlement of East-Haddam was probably about 1670."

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